

REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE PETROGRAD

Immediate Peace is Declared For and Arrest of Kerensky.

WINTER PALACE BOMBARDED

Workmen's Congress Begins Its Sessions—Lenine Welcomed Back And Chosen As An Officer Of The Body.

Petrogr.
Petrograd.—The Provisional Government has been thrown out of power by the Extreme Radical headed by Nikolai Lenine; Premier Kerensky has fled the capital; several of his ministers have been placed under arrest, and the Winter Palace, the seat of the Government, has been bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Aurora and of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress and forced to capitulate to the revolutionists.

A congress of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd and will discuss peace and war and the formation of a the questions of organization of power, constituent assembly. A delegation has been named by the congress to confer with other revolutionary and democratic organizations with a view to initiating peace negotiations for the purpose of "taking steps to stop the bloodshed."

As yet the details of the disorders which followed the assumption of power by the Radical element are meagre, but it is known that from its moorings in the Neva, the cruiser Aurora fired shrapnel and solid shot against the Winter Palace for four hours, with the guns of the great fortress and machine guns stationed in front of the Palace keeping in accord with the salvoes from the warship. Desultory fighting also took place at various points inside the city, the revolutionaries capturing vantage points along the Nevsky Prospekt and various bridges over the Neva. It is possible that the casualties among the citizenry were slight, as the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates took precautions to warn the people to seek refuge in their homes.

Reports as to the whereabouts of Kerensky are various. Some of them say that he has sought safety in Moscow, while others assert that he has gone to the front in an endeavor to obtain the backing of the troops to forestall a debacle of his Government. Cossack regiments are declared already to have announced their readiness to support the Government on condition that no compromise with the revolutionists is made, but on the other hand it is asserted that delegates from the Black and Baltic Sea fleets have declared themselves in favor of the Radicals.

Workmen's Congress Meets.

The General Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia convened here with 560 delegates in attendance. The chairman declared that the time was not propitious for political speeches and the order of business of the congress approved was as follows:

- First. Organization of power.
 - Second. Peace and war.
 - Third. A constituent assembly.
- The officers elected comprise 14 Maximilists, including Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist leader; M. Zinovief, an associate of Lenine, and Leop Trozky, president of the central executive committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. In addition, seven Revolutionary Socialists were appointed.
- A delegation was named to initiate peace negotiations with the other revolutionary and democratic organizations, "with a view to taking steps to stop bloodshed."

Assumes Full Power.

The official news agency made public the following statement: "The Congress of the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia, issued the following proclamations:

"To all provincial councils of workmen and soldiers' and peasants' delegates: All power lies in the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. Government commissaries are relieved of their functions. Presidents of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates are to communicate direct with the revolutionary government. All members of agricultural committees who have been arrested are to be set at liberty immediately, and the commissaries who arrested them are in turn to be arrested."

I. W. W. BOBS UP AGAIN.

Federal Agent Investigating Alleged Oil Field Activity.

Ringling, Okla.—Federal agents are investigating alleged activities in the Healdton oil fields of Industrial Workers of the World, who are said to have organized under the name of the Oil Field Workers' Protective Association. Their activities are said to have been hampered by strike conditions in Louisiana oil fields.

FOUR ARE LOST ON ROCHESTER.

Steamer From Baltimore Torpedoed And Sunk On November 2. Four sailors are known to have lost their lives in the sinking of the steamer. One boat with the second mate and 13 men is missing. The captain and 22 men have been landed at Buncrana. One lifeboat with nine survivors reached Ross Port, in the county of Mayo, yesterday.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

President Urges All to Be Thankful Even in War.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Calls Upon Nation in Midst Of War To Thank God For Blessings Better Than Mere Peace.

Washington.—President Wilson issued his 1917 Thanksgiving proclamation, calling upon the nation, even in the midst of the sorrow and great peril of a world shaken by war, to thank God for blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

The proclamation, fixing Thursday, November 29, as Thanksgiving Day, follows:

"Thanksgiving, 1917"
By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.
"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise."

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and one purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that, in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of."

"And while we render thanks for these things, let us pray Almighty God that, in all humbleness of spirit, we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth."

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done in the District of Columbia this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second."

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

"ROBERT LANSING,

"Secretary of State."

WASHINGTON.

Ship owners and charterers sought from the Shipping Board a ruling on the question of who received money obtained from freight rates on cargoes when the freight rate is higher than the government-fixed charter rate.

To relieve freight congestion at San Francisco and other Pacific terminals railroads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to refuse export shipments for which cargo space has not been reserved.

After December 1 all persons of other than British nationality going from the United States to Jamaica will be required to have passports issued by the British consular authority at the port of embarkation.

The Red Cross War Council has appropriated \$216,250 for the care of Belgian children moved into France and Switzerland to get them out of the range of the battle lines.

Michigan coal operators and miners assured the Fuel Administration that there would be no curtailment of coal production in Michigan because of the dispute over a penalty clause in the new wage contract.

Railroads applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to increase rates on sugar in car loads about 20 per cent, from Eastern seaboard points and New Orleans to interior cities.

An attempt to reduce bread prices will be the next move of the Food Administration in assuming control of the principal food commodities.

LIBERTY LOAN \$4,617,532,300

Oversubscription of 54 Per Cent. of \$3,000,000,000.

9,400,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Third Loan Not To Be Put Out In January, As Reported—Distinct Triumph For People, Says McAdoo.

Washington.—Americans responded to the call for a second Liberty loan by subscribing \$4,617,532,300 an oversubscription by 54 per cent. of the \$3,000,000,000 asked, and only \$383,000,000 less than the \$5,000,000 maximum fixed by the Treasury. Tabulations just completed showed that every Federal Reserve district exceeded its quota, and 9,400,000 persons subscribed.

Half of the oversubscribed sum will be accepted, making the actual total of bonds to be issued \$3,808,766,150. Ninety-nine per cent. of the subscribers will receive the amount for which they bargained, all subscriptions for \$50,000 or less being allotted in full, and those above that amount being pared down in varying proportions, ranging from a 90 per cent. allowance on subscriptions between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to 40 per cent. for the largest single subscription of \$50,000,000.

"The success of the second Liberty Loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," said Secretary McAdoo. "It not only demonstrated their ability, patriotism and resources, but augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the Government."

The Secretary added a denial of reports that the third loan would be solicited in January 1918.

"In view of the large oversubscription of the second Liberty Loan," he said, "I am glad to state that this will not be necessary."

It has been generally understood that the third loan would be sought probably in late February or early March next year.

Although only 1 per cent. of the number of subscriptions was for sums above \$50,000, \$2,129,000,000, or nearly half the big aggregate, was made up by the larger sums. More than three-quarters of a billion dollars were subscribed in individual amounts of more than \$10,000.

Subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan, which closed June 15, were \$3,035,590,000, a 50 per cent. oversubscription of the \$2,000,000,000 offered and allowed. There were more than 4,000,000 subscribers and allotments were made in full on subscriptions of \$10,000 and less.

On the second Liberty Loan payment of 2 per cent. of the subscription amount was required with the applications and thousands of purchasers of the smaller bonds, particularly of \$50 and \$100 denominations, paid cash in full. From these payments \$151,000,000 already has been received by the Treasury.

CUT THROAT OF U. S. SOLDIER.

American Backed Against French Wall—Murdered With Knife.

American Field Headquarters, France.—One of the American soldiers killed in the recent German trench raid had his throat cut. He was overwhelmed by boches, backed up against the trench wall and a knife drawn across his neck.

The wound was inflicted with a trench knife—a deadly tool carried by the fighting men for hand-to-hand battling.

All wounded Sammies now in the base hospital are improving. They will probably return to their units, eager for revenge, when the army surgeons pronounce them fit for active service.

EXPLOSION WRECKS PLANT.

Two Killed When Workman Drops Iron Pipe On Dynamite.

Tunnelton, Pa.—Two men were killed and five seriously injured in an explosion which wrecked the plant of the McAbee Powder and Oil Company near here. Some of the injured, it was said by hospital doctors, would likely die.

According to survivors, one of the men was carrying an iron pipe and accidentally dropped it on a pile of high powder dynamite, which exploded. The company manufactured explosives for blasting.

WOULD IMPORT RABBITS.

Australian Commissioner Thinks It Would Cut High Cost.

Lewiston, Idaho.—The importation of Australian rabbits for use as food in the United States is suggested by H. C. Boyle, Special Commissioner for New South Wales, in a communication to the Idaho State Game Warden.

Hoyle says the Australian rabbit is yielding his country \$15,000,000 annually as a food animal, whereas, like the jackrabbit of the Texas panhandle, it formerly was regarded as a pest.

SUFFRAGISTS CARRY NEW YORK.

Overwhelming Victory Gives Franchise To Two Million Women. New York.—New York has 2,000,000 new voters. Woman suffrage won in the state by a majority of more than 90,000. "New York has gone 'over the top' for the whole world in this suffrage controversy," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, one of the leaders in the battle. She predicted the triumph here would influence the British and French Governments to grant suffrage to women.

GERMANS KILL 3 AMERICANS

Five Are Wounded in Hand-to-Hand Encounter.

ENEMY SUFFERED LOSS

Cut Off In Trench By Heavy Barrage—Fight Hand-To-Hand With Foe Until Overwhelmed By Numbers.

With the American Army in France—A small detachment of American infantrymen was attacked in the front line trenches early Saturday morning by a much superior force of German shock troops. The Americans were cut off from relief by the heavy barrage in their rear. They fought gallantly until overwhelmed solely by numbers.

The fighting in the trenches was hand-to-hand. It was brief and fierce in the extreme.

As a result of the encounter three Americans were killed and four wounded. A sergeant and corporal and 30 men were taken prisoners.

Two French soldiers, who were in the trenches, also were killed. The enemy lost some men, but the number is unknown, as their dead and wounded were carried off by the retiring Germans.

From the beginning of the engagement until the end the Americans lived up to all the traditions of the American army, the records showing the bravery of the detachment and of individual members.

The German raid on the American trench was carried out against members of the second contingent entering the trenches for training. These men had only been in a few days. Before dawn Saturday the Germans began shelling vigorously the barbed wire front of the trenches, dropping many high explosives of large calibre. A heavy artillery fire was then directed so as to cover all the adjacent territory, including the passage leading up to the trenches, thereby forming a most effective barrage in the rear as well as in the front.

The young lieutenant who had charge of the detachment of Americans started back to the communicating trenches to his immediate superior for orders. The barrage knocked him down, but he picked himself up and started off again. He was knocked down a second time, but determined to reach his objective, got up again. A third time he was knocked down and badly shell-shocked, and was put out of action.

Soon after that, Germans to the number, according to the report, of 210, rushed through the breaches and wire entanglements on each side of the salient, their general objective bar rage in the foreground having lifted for a moment. The Germans went into the trenches at several points. They met with stout resistance. Pistols, grenades, knives and bayonet were freely used.

For many minutes there was considerable confusion in the trenches, the Germans stalking the Americans and the Americans stalking the Germans. In one section of the trench an American private engaged two Germans with the bayonet. That was the last seen of him until after the raid, when a dead American was found on the spot. Another was killed by a blow on the head with a rifle butt from above.

Some of the Americans apparently at the beginning of the attack did not realize just what was going on. One of the wounded, a private, said: "I was standing in a communicating trench waiting for orders. I heard a noise back of me and looked around in time to see a German fire in my direction. I felt a bullet hit my arm."

The Germans left the trench as soon as possible, taking their dead and wounded with them.

An inspection showed, however, that they had abandoned three rifles, a number of knives and helmets.

The raid evidently was carefully planned, and American officers admit that it was well executed. As a raid, however, there was nothing unusual about it. It was such as is happening all along the line. There is reason for believing that the Germans were greatly surprised when they found Americans in the trenches instead of the French.

The French general in command of the division, of which the American detachment formed a part, expressed extreme satisfaction at the action of the Americans, for they fought bravely against a numerically superior enemy the handful of men fighting until they were smothered.

The bodies of the American dead were brought back to divisional headquarters and buried with honors. The wounded are at the base hospitals.

HERDS OF SHEEP POISONED.

Death of Several Thousand Reported In Navajo County, Ariz.

Tucson, Ariz.—The Arizona Food Administrator has received reports of the death of several thousand sheep, through what is said to be malicious poisoning, in Navajo county.

ARMY TO GET GOLOSHERS.

Rubber Shoe Men To Turn Over Art Four-Buckle Arctics.

Washington.—Every manufacturer of rubber overshoes in the country met with an auxiliary committee of the Council of National Defense and agreed to turn over to the Government for the army the entire output of "four-buckle arctics" from now until January 5. This will mean a total of about 300,000 pairs. Orders for rubber hip-boots had been placed previously.

WILL FORESTRATE CAMP MT. GRETTA

State to Plant 5,000 to 10,000 Trees For Preserving the Water Supply.

ADD TO ATTRACTIVENESS

Reservation Includes Over 2,000 Acres, of Which Almost 1,500 Are Timber Land—Plan is to Re-enforce Existing Growth.

Between 5,000 and 10,000 young trees will be set out before the end of the year at the state's permanent camp site at Mount Gretna with the object of preserving the water supply and at the same time adding to the attractiveness of the grounds. Arrangements were completed by representatives of the departments of the adjutant general and the forestry commission for an early start of the planting, the trees for which will come from the state's nurseries.

The Mount Gretna reservation includes over 2,000 acres, of which almost 1,500 are timber land. It is the plan to re-enforce the existing growth, especially where the water supply is to be conserved; to set out evergreen borders along main thoroughfares, including the road built this year; to plant new trees along paths and to reforest areas where the chestnut bright killed off trees of that variety.

The Public Service Commission made an order for the abolition of what is known as the Mount Dallas crossing on the Lincoln highway, in Bedford county, and apportioned the cost of a change whereby it will pass under a viaduct of the Pennsylvania railroad.

This is the first grade crossing to be ordered abolished by the commission after an inquiry inaugurated on its own motion. The state highway department brought the conditions to the attention of the commission, which made an inquiry and requested that plans and specifications be prepared.

The report of the commission, prepared by Commissioner Rilling, allows damages to adjoining property owners to the amount of \$150 and assesses the cost of elimination of the crossing, as follows: Pennsylvania railroad, \$1,000; county of Bedford, \$1,000; Snake Spring and West Providence townships, each \$150; Broad Top Mountain and Coal company, \$11,046.50, and state highway department, \$11,046.50.

A series of notifications of stock or bond increases has been filed with the Public Service Commission by electric companies operating in the central and eastern counties. The Chester Valley company, Coatesville, filed notice of issue of \$45,000 of bonds; the Juniata company and the Perry Electric Light, Heat and Power company, both of Clearfield, stock, \$30,000; Conestoga Traction company, Lancaster, car trust certificates, \$25,000; Scranton Electric company, Scranton, notes, \$613,000; Penn Central Power and Transmission company, Altoona, bonds, \$59,000; Penn Central Light and Power company, Altoona, bonds, \$75,000; Millersburg Electric Light, Heat and Power company, Clearfield, stock, \$118,000; Stroudsburg Traction company, Stroudsburg, bonds, \$84,000, stock, \$100,000; Metropolitan Edison company, Reading, bonds, \$143,500; Lehigh Valley Transit company, Allentown, bonds, \$12,000; Panther Valley Water company, Philadelphia, stock, \$204,000.

Government orders against use for the present of open top cars is going to interfere materially with the plans of the state highway department for completion of construction work on state highways and also with the late maintenance operations, according to people at the state capital. For the last few weeks the highway department people have been concentrating efforts toward getting roads into shape for winter and to repair those which have been worn by the heavy traffic, especially from trucks which have been sent across the state by main highways to the seaboard because of the congestion on railroads. Hundreds of tons of stone and other materials are yet to be delivered, especially in the southern counties, where work is sometimes possible until well on in December. There is also a scarcity of teams and trucks, and the department is forced to fall back upon its own vehicles.

Large quantities of chestnuts are going to waste in mountain counties of Pennsylvania, especially those in the southern section of the state, according to reports which are reaching the capital.

This part of the state, which is also the big apple producing district, has been handicapped by lack of people to pick the apple crop, and the chestnuts are falling without care and are not getting to market, although prices are higher than for years.

Twenty-six cows were sold by Raymond Weidman, at Sinking Spring, for \$2,695, the highest priced bringing \$170.

William Kinckiner, aged fourteen, son of Samuel Kinckiner, assistant manager of the Opera House at Pottsville, died of a fractured skull when he fell from a bicycle in the path of a trolley car.

County Comptroller Heebner reports that foxes are so plentiful in and about his Green Lake property that pheasants, quail and other small game are killed, and trappers could reap a bounty harvest.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

The Hazleton Chamber of Commerce has made another appeal to residents to throw open their homes for the accommodation of 4,000 men to be employed at the Jeannette Iron works to turn out shells for the government.

From 24 acres 3,200 bushels of potatoes were harvested by D. K. Phillips, a Shoemakersville merchant.

Horace C. Gotshall and Harrison M. Landis of Morwood raised two hogs that weighed, slaughtered, 472 and 477 pounds and received \$119.25 for them.

The Manufacturers Foundry company of Sinking Spring closed its plant three days to give its employees a chance to go rabbit hunting.

The Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine company will enlarge its iron foundry to double its output.

Ten thousand and seventy-five hunters' licenses have been issued in Berks county, more than a dozen to women.

A 150 pound bear shot by John M. Scheerer, Yellow House, made a feast for 144 persons.

Because of the shortage of labor girls are being employed in the broom factory at Blandon.

Ezra Wilhelm and Irwin Fromm supervise the work of two corn husking parties in Bern and Penn townships and have contracted for every day in November and part of December, which means that Berks county's crop will not all be in crib by Christmas, due to shortage of farm help.

Fourteen girls are employed by a forge company at Elwood City as inspectors and operators of machines, presses and lathes. This is the first time that girls have filled the positions, and it was made necessary on account of a number of the young men being called to the colors. The girls wear overalls.

Struck in the stomach by a snapping rope, Claire Stuffer, eighteen years old, of Ringtown, a steam shovel engineer at Weston colliery, was instantly killed at Shenandoah.

Thirteen prisoners of the Berks jail, who had been doing farm work at the county almshouse, went on a strike, claiming that the pork served with the sauerkraut was "too specky" and that they ought to be served with coffee too.

President F. W. Hinitz of Washington and Jefferson college announced at Washington that seniors called to the colors will be awarded bachelors' degrees and their diplomas, providing they are in good standing at the time of enlistment or conscription.

Conservation of coal promises to halt Pottsville's Great White Way, on Center street, till after the war.

The state forestry department has a service flag out with 30 stars, and four more of its men are to go into the army.

The state police department enlisted 28 men—13 for B troop, Wyoming; 12 for D troop, Butler, and three for C troop, Pottsville.

A curb market opened at Mahanoy City was attended by one farmer, others declaring a boycott.

Frederick K. Ployer, seventy-two-year-old banker of Mechanicsburg, and Miss Hannah Bucher, aged sixty-eight, were married by Rev. George Fulton there.

A huge service flag bearing more than 500 stars is being made at the Pennsylvania State college in honor of the undergraduates and faculty members who have answered the call to arms.

Butler property owners have been assessed \$7,382 as their share in the erection of a bridge over railroad tracks.

Following a \$300,000 extension to their silk mill at Hazleton, 500 more hands will be taken on by Louis Roessel & Co.

Dr. H. L. Hull has been sent to Ridgway by the state health department to study a diphtheria epidemic and to investigate smallpox in Crawford county.

Because of scarcity of help, Nathaniel Erb closed his bakery at Bechtelsville, which he had conducted over 30 years.

Lehigh county's potato growers will meet in Allentown November 17 to form an organization. Reasons given for organization are: To increase the acreage of potatoes in Lehigh county, to increase the number of bushels per acre, to secure pure seed distributing stations, to raise five or six varieties, and to advertise the Lehigh county product. Lehigh is the second largest potato producing county in the country.

The state bureau of markets was informed by the attorney general's department that it has no authority under the act establishing the bureau to charge any commission for effecting any sales of agricultural products or putting buyers in touch with sellers.

Only one Berks flour mill will operate under government control under the new grain and flour regulations, the Schuylkill, owned by D. W. Dietrich of Reading, with a capacity of 400 barrels a day.

Temperance Notes

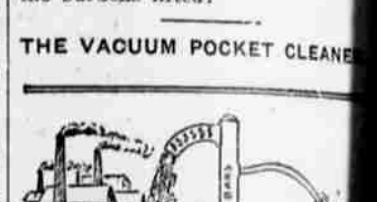
(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

HELPS FURNITURE BUSINESS.
The News-Leader of Richmond, Va., testifying to the benefits of prohibition, quotes furniture dealers of that city as saying: "For the seven months before prohibition went into effect we averaged fifteen cases a month where we had to take back furniture on which people could not pay the installments due." "Since prohibition became law, we have had only twenty-one returns, three a month. In other words, we had six times as many returns before prohibition as since the saloons were closed."

"A second man in the same business said: 'My books are open to inspection. They will show that since prohibition went into effect, my collections have averaged 60 per cent more a month than they did before November 1, 1916.'"

"Who can measure the happiness the creature comforts and the improvement in home life these two laws disclose?" queries the News-Leader. "Who can gauge the waste prevented and the thrift encouraged? Who can reckon the children clothed, the homes made bright, the wives made happy, the burdens lifted?"

THE VACUUM POCKET CLEANER



BREWERY

Millions of Dollars Are Each Year Transferred From the Pockets of Laboring Men to Those of Wealthy Brewers!

In proportion as the liquor traffic empties the pockets of the wage-earner is there less money for the grocer and dry goods merchant, the landlord and every other legitimate business.

WANTED—NEW RECRUITS.

The most dangerous principle which the saloon is built is this: is not fashioned to supply the demand of men whose passion for liquor has been developed, but, with the cure which only the lust for money can inspire, it is fashioned to teach a generation to drink. Under the life of the men already enlisted in the army of drink will be denied with limit of twenty years. The slogan of the saloon is, "New recruits! New recruits!" As a hundred thousand drop out of the ranks, a hundred new recruits are made. No maimed and bruised and dying falls out of the ranks, that is not ready with a new recruit from this vast, ever-increasing army of the liquor interest yearly drawing millions of dollars toll.—Seaborn Wright.

FROM A NEW ANGLE.

A Spokane (Wash.) paper tells a story: "A man went out to buy a hat in a second-hand store. He found what he wanted, so visited pawnshop after another, and still to make a purchase. His curiosity was aroused, as he had been accustomed to pick up valuable mechanic's tools in this way for a long time. So he said to one pawnbroker: 'Let me see your entire stock of hats. I may find something that I want.' The man replied, 'I have none now.'"

"What do you mean? Don't men come in to pledge their money to tide them over?" "Not since the state went dry, mostly are sober, and have gone and want to hold onto their tools."

A WITLESS POLICY.

Representative Charles H. of California, addressing an opposition to the amendment revenue bill placing a higher liquor, used this telling illustration: "The witless heathen who Ganges covered his black when he leeches and ate them when he fattened on his blood was all taken back into his body all taken from it. We fasten our limbs of our body politic on the traffic, and give fawning returns one drop of poison from seven it had sucked from wholesome cocoon veins."

THE COCONUT WON.